THE REBELLION.

Important from the Upper Potomac.

Rumored Engagement Near Edwards' Ferry.

Reported Defeat of Gen. Tyler's Forces by the Rebels in Western Virginia.

Important News from Fortress Monroe.

Departure of a Formidable Naval Expedition Under Gen. Butler and Com. Stringham.

The Mutinous Soldiers En Route for Tortugas.

A Flag of Truce Detained by General Wool.

Instructions to Officials Respecting the Preven tion of Intercourse with Rebel States.

BEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR WASHINGTON.

&c.,

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, August 27, 1861. ADVANCE OF THE REBELS-SKIRMISH WITH THE PICK-

ETS OF THE NEW YORK THIRTY-EIGHTH. The report that the enemy had appreached to the immediate proximity of our lines on the south side of the Poto that the rebel army is prepared for an immediate attac

mac is verified. It is not believed generally, however The battery of nine heavy guns, mentioned in the despatch Leesburg turnpike, about three and a half miles from Yesterday a picket guard of fifty of the Thirty-eighth

New York Volunteers, under Captain Dennett, were sent out from their camp, near the Fairfax Theological Semi ary, to Bailey's Cross Roads, about five miles distant. Captain Dennett placed his main picket at the Cross Roads, and stationed detachments at important points in advance. One of these detachments, number-ing ten men, occupied a position on the Leesburg turnpike, one and a half mile from the Cross Roads on a prominent hill commanding a view the surrounding country. This detachment remained in ndisturbed possession of the position until ten o'clock this morning, when it was attacked by a force of seven bundred of the enemy, composed of cavalry and infantry with one piece of artillery. The attack was made so suc den'y that five of the party were made prisoners. The other five managed to reach the main picket at the cross

The assailing party crept upon the guard, under cove of thick woods on one side and a cornfield on the other by which they were completely concealed until the mo ment they precipitated themselves upon the picket.

As soon as intelligence of the attack reached Captain ennett, he started with the main guard to the relief of his men, but was very soon overtaken by Captain Allison, of the same regiment, the brigade officer of the day, who was on his way with another company of the Thirty-eighth New York volunteers to relieve Captain Dennett's Guard. Upon con lation as a the expediency of attempting t on accounts of the great disparity in number. The Union force, being not more than one-seventh that of the enemy who were also provide with cavalry and one piece of arti lery, was withdrawn, and the rebels left in possession of

The men of the Thirty-eighth New York regiment made prisoners in this affair, are Augustus Gantz of Com pany C; Samuel Van Duzen of Company I; and Sergeant C W. Fairfield, Lorenzo Crook and John Tyler of Company D CAPTAIN FISH CAPTURED BY THE RHBELS.

The officer of the Thirty-first New York regiment wh was captured by the enemy on Sunday last, near Dailey's Cross Roads, was not a Lieutenant, as reported, bu Captain Fish. The Company to which he was attached were on picket duty in that vicinity, and while he and searching for some of the men who had straggled ane of picket, when they were fired upon by a large body whom was Captain Fish, who was shot in the breast. A this juncture his horse stembled, falling upon him, and before he could extricate himself, the enemy were upon him and made him a prisoner. Capt. F. was from New Orleans. The others of his party escaped.

CUTTING OFF COMMUNICATION WITH THE REBEI

The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued a circular of instructions to collectors and other officers of the cos toms, calling their attention to the act of Congress further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes, approved the 13th of July last, and to the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 16th of August, made in pursuance thereof, both of which are annexed. In view of this act and the proclamation the Secretary directs and instructs the officers of th customs to use all vigilance in preventing commercia intercourse with the inhabitants of the States in insurre tion, excepting in the special cases in which it may b allowed by Meense and permit as therein set forth.

The instructions of the 2d of May and the 12th of July iast, heretofore in force, will be regarded as supersede by the more comprehensive provisions of the act and proclamation. The collectors and other officers of the customs will report all seizures made under the procia mation to the proper District Attorney for such process ings as the law and facts may justify in each ouse las frequently afterwards as may be convenient, repor their views in relation to the commercial intercours contemplated and the permits proper to be granted withheld. In the forms accompanying the weekly re turns, required by circulars of the 5th of Asgust last, to be made to the Treasury Department, collectors and other mits are asked for the shipment of goods, by whom asked

and the grounds on which the applications are based. The Secretary especially directs the attention of collectors and other officers to the fifth and subsequent sec

tions of the act commonly known as the Force hill. THE CASE OF COMMANDER PORTER. The Navy Department is satisfied with the abundant proofs which Commander Forter has presented in refuta tion or the charge against his loyalty, his own affidavit showing the alleged secession letter to his son to be a

PATRICTISM OF COMMODORE MONTGOMERY. Flag Officer Montgomery, commanding the Pacific Squadron, in writing to the Secretary of the Navy relative to the expiration of the two years service of officers

and men says:-For my own part I neither expect nor

desire a day's respite from active employment during the continuance of our present struggle for the main-tenance of our national honor and the integrity of the Union. It rests with the department to determine my share of duty either on this or the other side of the con

THE PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING WAR STEAMERS.

A board, appointed for the purpose, have just com-pleted the examination of the proposals for and drawings offast screw propeller steamers, in answer to the invita tion of the Navy Department to some sixteen or eighteen shipbuilders and constructors of marine engines. The invitation was in consequence of the representations of many persons that much faster vessels than those in the navy might thus be obtained. Such steamers were required to move at the rate of fourteen miles an hour.

Of these shipbuilders and engine constructors only two parties responded to this requirement, and even what they proposed was not satisfactory to the board.

THE ARMY.

The resignations of the following officers have been accepted by the President :- Captain Frank C. Armstrong Second cavalry, August 13; Captain John G. Walker, Third cavalry, July 31; First Lieutenant M. M. Kimmel, Fifth cavalry, August 14; Brevet Second Lieutenant M. W. Henry, Third cavalry, August 19. The resignations of Armstrong and Kimmel came to the War Department from Louisville, Ky., both in the same handwriting, giving excuses that are valid and sufficient, if true; but they have not been investigated, and it is said by their personal ac quaintances here that they have gone to accept positions

The following named officers are detailed for duty upon the staff of Brig. Gen. Robert Anderson, United States Army, and ordered to report to him in person at the Burnett House, Cincinnati, Ohio, at twelve o'clock M. on the 30th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable:-Capt. O. D. Green, Acting Adjutant General; Capt. W. S. Hancock Acting Quartermaster; Capt. H. C. Symonds, Commissary of Subsistence; Capt. F. E. Prime, Corps of Engineers First Lieut. N. Mitchler, Topographical Engineers; Surgeon J. M. Cuyler, Medical Staff.

Major D. P. Woodbury, of the Corps of Engineers, is ordered to report immediately at Baltimore, to Major General Dix, to relieve Captain Prime.

Captain J. B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant General, is relieved from the duty in which he is now employed, and will be attached to the staff of Major General D. Hunter, to whom he will immediately report.

General Hunter has recovered from his recent wounds and will leave here for Chicago, to take command of the volunteer forces of Illinoff.

Second Lieutenant S. W. Stockton, First cavalry, is de-tailed to General Hunter's staff, and will report to him in Captain George Gibson, Eleventh infantry, is ordered to

ed to Fort Independence, Boston harbor, to organize his company. Company A of the Corps of Engineers, of the Depart

ment of Florida, is ordered to West Point for instructions Captain C. McKeene, Assistant Adjutant General, is or dered from the Department of Northeastern Virginia to

The following named officers have been appointed in Major General Hunter's staff:—Captain Fry, Assistant Ad jutant General; Captain J. W. Turner, Commissary of Subsistence, and Captain Shaffer, of the Volunteers; Lieu tenant Edward Smith, Fifteenth Infantry, and Lieutenan Stockton, Fourth Cavalry, as aids de camp.

Hon. James Ruffington, of Massachusetts, member of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, has been appointed Aid to General Couch. Wade, of Ohio, is raising a cavalry regime

and a battery. The engineer corps of the Fourteenth New York State

Militia, has been mustered out of the service, it being one more company in the regiment than the law allows. Captain William D. Wilkins, of Detroit, Michigan, As-gistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain, is detailed to the staff of General Williams.

Captain John Murray, Assistant Adjutant General, is de tailed to the staff of General Stone. Captain Murray is an English baronet, of wealth and military experience, and was at the time of his appointment Adjutant of the Ninth

THE REPORTED ARREST OF MRS. SENATOR GWIN. The statement made upon high authority, that Mrs Gwin was arrested here, in her own house, was a mistake The high efficial giving the information was misinformed Mrs. Gwin is said to be at West Point, where she has been stopping for some time. It is now asserted that an order has gone forth for her arrest.

THE POTTER INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE. It has been asserted that the Potter Committee, s called, was self-constituted. This is not true. On the 8th of July the House of Representatives authorized the appointment of the committee, upon a resolution offered by Mr. Potter himself on that day. The committee recently reported to the different departments the names of over two hundred employes who are either proved to be disloyal, or are so strengly suspected of being disloyal to the government as to make it impolitic to retain them in service, which has been recognized. Mr. Potter, the Chairman, left for the North this afternoon, and will return in about one week, when the committee will renew their investigations

SERENADE TO THE PRESIDENT. The band attached to the Cameron Rifles, of New York serenaded the President to-night, saluting him with coin appeared upon the balcony, accompanied by Schottor King and Mr. Stoddard, one of the President's Secretaries His Excellency bowed his thanks and retired. The band

REPEL MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI. REPORTED REPULSE OF THE REBELS BY MONTGOMERY

ROLLA, Mo., via Franklin, Mo., August 27, 1861. Letters received by Colonel Boyd, from his wife, say that the report prevailed in Springfield that an attack has on Montgomery's force at Fort Scott, and that be successfully repulsed the rebels.

perse a body of rebels at Hanes Prairie, sixteen mile orth. A sharp cannonading was heard in that direction this morning. Sr. Louis, August 27, 1861.

that Martin Green, instead of threatening to attack Kirks ville and Athens, as heretofore reported, is fast moving towards the Missouri river. Gen. Hurlbut is pursuin Green's force, estimated at 1,200, is supposed to be now in the lower part of Monroe county, moving southward and will probably attempt to cross the Missouri river in Calloway or Boone counties. This will rid northeast Mis souri of his presence, and restore quiet to that section of

Scouts just in report the enemy fifteen hundred strong on Cedar Creek, also in considerable force on Carter Creek with but a few at Greenville. They report their own strength in this section of the State to be eight thousand. They subsist on cornmeal and fresh beef and are nearly

destitute of clothing and poorly armed.

A deserter from New Madrid says that the forces under General Pillow, except perhaps the Tennesseans and Alabamians are much demoralized, and are mainly held together by the belief that St. Louis will soon fa into their lands.

The force at New Madrid, under General Pillow,

into their bands.

The force at New Madrid, under General Pillow, is about 20,000, at lenton, scott coenty, under Jeff. Thompson, 8,000; and at Charleston, under General Hunter, 850. Our informant also says that two masked batteries, not before heard of, are on the Missouri bank of the Missippi, one five miles above New Madrid, and the other about the same distance below. Another masked battery is to be constructed at Dog Tooth Island, about eighteen miles above Carlo, where the river is narrow and deep.

Tea sugar and other things, were reaching New Ma-Tea, sugar and other things, were reaching New Madrid in large quantities by way of Paducah and Colum

A NOTE FROM MRS. SENATOR GWIN-NOT YET AT FORT LAFAYETTE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

WEST POINT, ROSS HOTEL, August 27, 1861. I was startled, yesterday, by reading, as an item of intel ton City for alleged co-operation with the Southern army I have had no aspirations, I assure you, for either a crown of martyrdom, or any such laurels as your corresponden would encircle my brow with; but have been residing very quietly, with my family, in the place from which this effer is dated, for the last two weeks, exclusively occur led with domestic concerns. May I ask you to centra diet, &c. Yours, respectfully, MARY E. CWIN.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 26, Via Baltimore, August 27, 1861,

The steamer Philadelphia has arrived from Washit with one hundred and fifty-nine mutineers, who are sen tenced to two years' imprisonment at Tortugas. They have been sent temporarily to the Rip Raps.

A flag of truce arrived from Norfolk this morning, with three ladies and a number of prisoners, captured by rebel privateers. As the object of sending the flag of truce at this time was deemed rather inquisitive, General Wool de cided to detain the flag until late to-morrow. It is high time that an end should be put to this constant intrusion of the enemy to obtain information. Whenever they think any important movement is on foot they are sure to be on hand with a flag of truce.

Capt. Davis, Provest Marshal, yesterday arrested the

crew of the schooner Churgarora, from New York. Gen-

Wool sent them to the Rip Raps. Seven spies have been arrested and placed in confin

DEPARTURE OF A FORMIDABLE NAVAI

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1861. The following is gleaned from our Fortress Monroe con respondent and the Baltimore evening papers :-

FORTRE'S MONROE, August 26, 1861. The much talked of expedition from Old Point has saile the frigates Minnesota and Wabash, the sloop-of-war Pawnee, gunboats Monticello and Harriet Lane, the steamers Adelaide and George Peabody, the propellers Fanny and Adriatic, with a large number of sol

barges, &c. The Quaker City will follow in a few hours. The vess carried over 100 guns, and about 4,000 mer

Several powerful gunboats remain at Old Point and Newport News. A brilliant achievement is expected from General But

ler and Commodore Stringham Calonel Max Weber's and Hawkins' Zouaves take pa

in the expedition.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE. FORTRESS MONROE, Va., August 25, 1861.

Active Preparations for Decisive Action and a Forward Movement—A Secret Expedition Against the Robels in Contemplation—Movements of General Wool—Inspection of the Troops-Important Proclamation and Order of General Wool, de.

After months of anxious waiting there now seems to be a fair prospect of accomplishing something in the Depart-ment of Fastern Virginia. We have as yet done little in Eastern Virginia, same the seizore, occupation and holding of Newport News, on the James river, and the credit of that is due to General Butler. Besides holding a posi tion which blockades the mouth of the James river, cut ting off communication between Norfolk and the internal waters of the State, we have taken one step, even if very short, towards Richmond. We have also placed purselves in an impregnable position at Fortress Monroe which is the key to the navigable waters of the Old Do minion; but beyond all this we have made little headway. It now looks as though the other States embraced in the Department of Eastern Virginia, &c., might be the scene of conflict, and claim its share of the public's attention The scenery is likely to be shifted to that proper for the enacting of a stirring tragedy, as we have enough of forces. We hope to have no more Big Bethels in the department, but hereafter look for actions that will equal Rich Mountain or Cheat river, in Western Virginia, where the enemy felt the power of loyal arms. For reasons that will be apparent, I cannot state where the impending blow upon the rebels will be struck; but I will venture t predict that, wherever it falls, it will cover our arms with the laurels of success. I shall accompany the expedition, and will send the earliest intelligence of its operations. Probably the expedition will leave to-morrow

General Wool, with his staff, visited Newport News to-day, and reviewed the brigade there en camped, but was unable, from want of time, to inspect them. He prefers to have the men main under the weight of their knapsacks and arm as short a time as possible. He prefers frequent reviews and inspections to those of rare occurrence, where has a dezen men fall from coup de soleil, because he can better observe the different stages of their improvement, and more clearly understand in what they lack. By this means, instead of disgusting and wearing out men, he leads them up by easy stages, and finally makes them soldiers in every sense of the term. The review passed off in the finest style. Every regiment turned out is strength-so much so, indeed, that it elicked the remarks of all who had been accustomed to witness the brigade une all who had been accustomed to witness the brigade inder like occasions. I was happy to observe in the ranks of the Second and Ninth regiments those malcottents who have occasioned some little trouble heretofore in the regiments. They have resumed their position in the ranks, and it is not likely that they will again show any signs of insubor-dination. General Wool, by his kind and paternal advice, was the cause of their returning again to their duty; and in to-day's review no regiments made a finer appearance than the Second and Ninth New York. General Wool arrived, with his staff, at Newport News

in to-day's review no regiments made a finer appearance than the Second and Ninth New York.

General Wool arrived, with his staff, at Newport News at about half-past nine o'clock, and is a short time thereafter the entire force were under arms, and in line on the parade ground. After he had spent a few mements with General Phelps, he mounted his charger, and accompanied by his staff, proceeded to the place of review. The brigade was drawn'up in line, and after it had saluted the General commanding, and had closed ranks, he rode in front and in rear of the line, inspect ng them as minutely as he could in lier the sircumstances. After this the brigde passed in review in the following order:—Detachment of regulars, Massachusetts battallion, Second New York, Seventh New York, Ninth New York, First New York Volunteers and Lieutenant Hook's battery When all performed their part so well it is difficult to award especial praise to any. Indeed all, by the regularity of their step, the precision of their evolutions and movem mits, and by their martial bearing, were equal to any brigade to be found in the service. There were no mistakes in the evolutions of the line that followed, all ten generormed in excellent style, as were the formations by regiment into oblique squares, &c., which eligited the highest prize from the General commanding. General Phelps hander the brigade with consummate skill, and with the same case as he would have directed the highest prize from the General could have been made by the President. His appointment meets the hearty approval of every soldier in the department. After the review General Wool received the staff and field officers of the different regiments at General Phelps hearders, when he propounded a number of questions to the officers as to the length of time required for pork, bread and beans, and other rations, to be properly cooked, and the condition of the men's quarters, and others of a similar character; and when he found them ignorant, he suggested in very plain terms the necessi be owing to his want of activity and zeal. His energy is marvelous, and the improvements that are already manifest, both in the discipline and of the efficiency of the men, stamp him as the very man for the place. An short, he is a soldier, and his men know it, and feel that they must do their duty and attain that proficiency which will demand his approbation.

The following is an important order issued yesterday, which will explain itself—

will demand his approbation.

The following is an important order issued yesterday, which will explain itself:—

Heador attents Department of Virginia, &c., }

Forthess Monros, August 24, 1861. }

General concess—No. 4.

1. Many of the inhabitants of Eizabeth City county complain of depredations having been committed on their property by soldiers stationed in their neighborhood. All such persons, or others, residing within the pale of this commandengaged in farming, cultivating their fields and gardens, tending their flocks or berds, or bringing provisions or supplies to the several camps or posts for the use of the troops, and pursuing pacceably their ordinary avocations, and who do not commodate directly or indirectly with the rebel forces, and who may comply with such orders as may be given them, will be protected in their persons and property. Any violation of this order by either officers or soldiers, or any parties interested, will be severely punished, and those who force a safeguard, on conviction before a court martial, will be punished with death.

2. The attention of all who are embraced in this order, and of all others whose business brings them within the limits of this command, whether by land or water, is called to the fifty-sixth and fifty seventh articles of war, as follows—50. Whenever shall relieve the enemy with mency, victuals or ammunition, or shall knowingly have or epitotest an enemy, shall suffer death or such other martial, 5. Whosever shall be convicted of heffing correspondence with or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death or such other quisisment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court martial.

3. No officers, seldiers or citizens will be allowed to go

a court martial.

3. No officers, seldiers or citizens will be allowed to go out or come in by the pickets, without orders from these

headquarters. Persons arriving at the pickets and wishing to come inside, will be detained until their business can be made known to these headquarters, and proper permission given. This order does not apply to persons bringing provisions, who are already provided with properly signed papers.

4. No citizen will be allowed to pass beyond Mill Creek Brither or to any of the correct with the control of the correct with the control of the correct parts.

Bridge, or to any of the camps, without a pass from headquarters, or from the Provost Marshal of Fort Monroe. Monroe.

5. The Provost Marshaf, commanding officers and offi-cers in charge of guards and pickets are directed, as far as possible, to prevent any violation of this order, and in any case of its violation by officers, soldiers or citizens, to arrest the offender and immediately report the circum-stances of the case to these headquarters.

By command of

C. C. Cauracautt, First Lieutenant Third artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

THE POPULAR LOAN.

Entinusiastic and Patriotic Response of the People to the Request for More Money.

Merchants, Millionaires, Seamstresses, Servants, Laborers and All Classes Subscribing.

Hoards, Savings, Earnings and Surplus Capital Invested.

Scenes at the Sub-Treasurer's Office,

&c.,

It will be remembered that the government loan of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars was taken by the consolidated banks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, or the following terms:-Fifty millions were taken on the 19th of August, with the privilege of taking fifty millions more on the 15th of October and the remaining fifty millions or the 15th of December next. Of the amount of the stock of this new loan subscribed by the banks, ten per cent was to be paid down immediately and the remainder as it was required by the government. The astonish with which this engagement ing promptitude was carried out may be judged from the fact that at noon on Monday last Mr. Cisco notified the banks of this city that the ten per cent instalment-amto three and a half million dollars-upon their subscrip tion was required, and before two o'clock vesterday, he amount asked for bad been paid into the Sub-Treasury That is doing business with something more than mercan tile promtitude. The dollars move towards Washington

as rapidly and as patriotically as the soldiers. THE POPULAR LOAN. order to relieve the banks and to make this, what it essentially is, a popular loan, the government instructed the Sub-Treasurer to receive individual subscriptions for this loan, to be placed to the credit of the banks. That is to say, the banks aranteed to take the stock, under any circumsta but all of it bought up by the general public before the time for the banks' payment expires, goes to their credit, so that they only have to pay the amount representing the difference between fifty millions and the total of ind vidual subscriptions. The notes are issued in denomina tions of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000; bear intereat seven and three-tenths per cent, payable semi annually, and are redeemable at the expira-tion of three years from the date of issue-August 19, 1861. Before, or at maturity, they may be exchanged, if for over \$500, for United States six per cent bonds, having twenty years to run. The notes will not be issued until the 10th of September prox., but in the meantime subscriptions are received by Mr. Cisco the Sub-Treasurer, in this manner:—You pay in gold the

amount of your subscription, and Mr. Cisco fills up for you two certificates of the following form:-OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S., New York, August —, 1861.] this day deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate e 7 3-10 per centum per aunum, for which I hav signed duplicate receipts. Notes to be date August 19, 1861.

JOHN J. CESO,
Assistant Treasurer.

Department at Washington, and from it the Treasury note in favor and to the order of the person named in the certificate of deposit is made out. The duplicate the depositor keeps, and he has no occasion to produce it unless mail as soon as issued, and to prevent any mistake, the following form is filled up by the depositor and sent to

Washington, with the original certificate:-To the Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary Treasury, United States, Washingron, D. C.

Size—I enclose certificate of deposit for \$\frac{1}{2}\$— Plea sond me— Treasury notes as under, bearing interat the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annual payable to the order of A. B.

Very respectfully,

P. S.-I desire that the notes be sent to the

The notes will be issued on the tenth of September, and attached to them will be the interest coupons, which may be presented for payment with or without the notes These details may seem trite and uninteresting to those occustomed to stock transactions, but they are necessary that the people at large may know just what to do, what this great popular loan. We have only to add that deposits may be made with Mr. Cisco, either in person or by drafts payable to his order, and of the notes, much of this circumfocutory process will be done away with, and the notes will be given over bank counters, upon the payment of specie, precisely as bank With the amount of the note the depositor now pays interest from August 19, this being paid over the government at the first semi-annual interest pay all around, and keeping the banks in their places as intermediaries between the government and the people.

THE POPULAR SUBSCRIPTIONS. For the past five or six days Mr. Cisco has been receiving individual subscriptions for the popular

The Sub-Treasury Department, over which he pre sides, is located at the corner of Nassau and Wall streets Within the cool, deep shades of the granite building reigns that perfect order and quiet always associated with great financial transactions. If your business is with Mr Cisco, you turn to your left, upon entering from Wall vate office. Behind a low table sits Mr. Cisco, a pleasant vision the department has been carried on for take, although there are many branches of art under his charge, in which correctness and infallibility is rather a matter of instinct than of education. In spice of gentleman ready to give you any information you may There is no need to ask him the particulars which we

have noted above, concerning the notes or the manner of subscribing for them. He has anticipated any such queries, and has prepared a set of instructions, brief and explicit, which you may read for yourself, and which we have condensed for the public. Pass, then, to the matter which comes more immediately under his direct supervision—the subscriptions by letter. He tells you that the subscriptions hav been very active, and are still upon the increase The amounts range from fifty to fifty thousand dollars these being the extreme sums yet deposited. Many of the subscribers seem to be acquated by patrictic motives | desed on the back, but he will not hear

alone, and write:-"I wish to subscribe so many dollars wo support our government." or "to support the best government on earth." A correspondent at Scranton Pa.-evidently a mechanic-sends on a thousand dollars, and begs Mr. Cisco to send an agent there, "as there are tons of gold rusting which the government needs and can have." There is not much chance for fine writing or patriotic expression in these business letters, to be sure, but yet in many cases the patriotism shines out of them as plainly as ever it did in Webster's speeches or Scott's army orders. Look at this letter, pray. Is that the chirography of a rich man, or of a poor Cannot you see the mark of hard toil in every heavy stroke of the pen? Cannot you see the mark of hard carnings in that word "fifty," afterwards changed into a "sixty?" Is there not a romance under al this which you would like to know, and was it not patriotism which induced this poor laborer to scrape ogether ten more dollars for his country-reserv ing nothing-risking all his savings. There's a rich an's letter for you-a full, round, easy hand; a pompous "five thousand dollars," a great broad seal. Evidently that was written by a man well to do, com fortable and on the lookout for a safe investment, and it doesn't touch your sympathy so nearly, but does it not show a confidence in the stabilty of the government, in future of these United States, which Bull run reverses, no warnings of the London Times, no threats of Eiglish capitalists can shake or destroy? Next comes a letter in a lady's hand-delicate, well written, concise. She can-not subscribe much, but she sends her little "to sustain the government," and she may rest a sired that it will-Here's a real family letter :- Five hundred dollars for Mr John Smith; one hundred for Mrs. John Smith, and fifty dollars each for all the little Smiths, from young John to That is from the country-yes, look at the post mark. A comfortable farmer, decidedly-brusque, honest open hearted and open handed. Young John, no doubt has gone off to the wars; for if we mistake not, there is motherly eyes which looked over old Jehn's shoulder as he copied the long list of names from the family Bible Little Sarah must be very young indeed, for, see, she ha hand in her eagerness [to see it and to trace it with her fingers, and in her simple astouishment that it doesn't look at all like herself. What a curious, crabbed hand the next letter is written in! This is from a widow, and she subscribes largely. How firm independent the words stand along the page and how plainly they speak the will of the woman to aid the government with her strong hands, as well as with her means, if she were only a man. Here are a parcel of letters from clergymen, salesmen, servants, clerks, farmers, capitalists-each individual and clumsy sort of document, il'-pelled, and making a frightul mess of what it wishes to ray, as though the writ were not exactly clear in his mind in regard to his in and a name beginning with O. He would be in the Sixty-ninth if he were young enough, but he spares \$100 for his adopted country, in his old age, and promises another hundred "if it be required." The dear old fellow clearly thinks he is giving his money away but how willingly he does it! Russell's letter on Meaghe has warmed him up, and what is money to the honor of Old Ireland? Next is a merchant's letter, business like and explicit. He knows that he is making a good investment; that seven and three-tenths per cent interest pays. that his money is safer, with the government than in his drawer, and he subscribes largely. a letter from a savings bank, taking thousands of dollars of stock. The institution makes the investment, certainly; but it represents bundreds and hundreds of poor folk, of whose confidence in the preservation of the Union this subscription is an exponent. No government supported thus can fail. Each one of these letters is more than a set off to any that a rascally correspondent may write "generally discouraging to the North." THE POPULAR SUBSCRIBERS.

But the room is filling up with depositors, and we must turn away from these documents to allow Mr. Cisco to attend to these visiters, and to study the characters and positions of the depositors for ourselves. Now it is not necessary for the depositors to see Mr. Cisco at all, for they pay down their money at the Cashier's desk in the outeroom, and the certificates are signed by Mr. Cisco and taken out to them by a clerk. But the great majority of them come into the private office, nevertheless. from that idiosyncracy which leads many people to be lieve that things cannot go rightly unless they see everything which is done, and which makes folks inspect their luggage at every station when travel ling. Others, with pleasant old Captain Cuttle's notion that they had better be on hand in case they are wanted and that their presence will make things easier. Other with the consciousness that they are doing a good action. and a laudable desire to show themselves to Mr. Cisco as really the identical persons who were subscribing amounts which seem to them almost fabulous. Others ble feeling of nervousness and discomfort which always seizes the uninitiated when engaged in pecuniary transactions. Others, because they are friends of Mr. Cisco and like to shake bands with him and say good cheer Others, because they feel that by showing themselves personally to the Sub-Treasurer they are, in some sort, giving aid and comfort to the govern ment of which be appears to them the representative Whether for these, or other reasons, they almost all come and sitting quietly in a corner we have a chance t There were about one hundred visiters to-day, as

their subscriptions ranged from fifty dollars up

That short, stout, broad faced gentleman

dressed richly in black and with a gold headed cane, gold spectacles, and a general banking air about him, come bustling into the room from his easy carriage down stairs. sand" quite coolly, and rolls off to the cashier's desk hur-riedly, but with the dignity of well lined pockets. Next comes an old woman, poorly dressed, bent down by age. and looking like the keeper of an apple stand or a corner grocery of peanuts and dirty candies. What can she want there? Down go those withered hands into her bosom tremblingly they emerge again, grasping an old stocking rom which she pours upon the table—a thousand dellars She has not yet spoken a word, and while you look at her wondering where she can have procured that amount of gold, the clerk has counted up her savings, and she makes room for a dapper little "cash," who carries a small bag of gold in his hand and tries to look unconscious that he thinks himself a shrewd business man, and imagines h cannot be humbugged. Next comes a veritable Bridget, with her fifty dollars. How in the world could she know of the loan and of its advantages? Seeing her in the intelligence office, or answering her ad vertisement in the HERALD, you would never think of em ploying such a creature; but she has her witz, you see Mark the shrewdness with which she watches the making out of her certificates, ready to burst out in a vehemen harangue at the slightest blunder. Next comes a former comptroller of this city, now tetally led in by his daughter. A few words and this sad couple retire. Here is a negro, a colored man, an African, or whatever he prefers to be called, and instead of the fifty dollars you expect him to subscribe he puts down over seven hundred, and does it with that affected carelessness and careful affectation which poo Jerry Bryant used to mimic so inimitably. Following nim is a lady, sweeping her long trail past you, and dis playing rich diamond rings as she ungloves to scribes thousands of dollars for his employers, and then, after a moment's hesitation, one bundred dollars for himself. In walks an elderly gentleman, evidently from Cisco that he has not left his native town, in New Jersey for five years before, but has taken this long and fatiguin ourney because he thinks his country needs his savings There go, past the office door, a long procession of me and boys, carrying canvass bags and paper burdles of gold. This is the three and a half mission do a s from the banks. Next you see a chambermaid with her fifty dollars; then another merchant, with his five thousand; then a laborer or a mechanic, with his onor two hundred; then another capitalist, with his ten or fifteen thousand, and so the loan comes in by person after person. Here is a man who has one hundred and fifty olars to subscribe—the extra fity for a friend. It may all be put in one note and his friend's fifty en

this. The notes must be made out separately, in spite of the long troubles and complications of double entry, for his friend wishes his nar to appear, also, as one of those who "stand by the Next is a lady who comes from the back country, and brings a letter of introduction to Mr. Cisco. wants to know how she is to invest her money to aid the country. Then comes the inevitable Irishman and German, who say exactly what they do not mean, but whose business the quick clerks despatch before the inexplicit, episodical and enriously intertangled story of the depositors is half finished. Here is a clergyman from the Sixth avenue, who says ten words about his business and fifty about his determination to sustain the government. Then comes Bridget, the mechanic, the apple woman, the lady, the clerk, the chambermaid, Patrick, the capitalist, the Long Island farmer, the Jerseyman, the colored man, the German, the widow, the clergyman and people of all classes and conditions, over and over again, and so the lean is paid in.

THE LOAN RECEIVED. Going behind the cashier's counter, now, we see the money received and watch how it is treated and where deposited. On the floor, lying in heaps, each bank's payment by itself, is the three and a half millions of dollars we saw paid in just now. That will be all counted in the morning, and all deficiencies will be rectified by the banks. In almost every one of these payments some bad money will be found. How it is discovered the counters cannot tell you. It is a sort of instinct with them, and they are proud that, after years of practice, they have never yet been deceived. These gold pieces look and feel all right to you, and would pass current anywhere. They have passed through the banks, you see! Mr. Cisco, Jr., feels one as it slips through his fingers, hiding itself among half a dozen others. He declares it bad, but cannot tell why. You doubt the correctness of his judgment. Chip! He has cut it in balves, and, there, you see that it is filled with platina or some other metal, and more than half its value is gone. These out pieces are sent back to the banks, to prevent any dispute, and they are always promptly replaced,

All this money, and that received from individual de-positors is placed in a room-like safe, properly counted, srapped up and labelled. The cashier ffin sand dollars which the government has not seen fit thousands more, and bars and bags of silver and lie scattered shout with apparent heedlessness, but real order. How light your pocket book feels as you look upon these mines of wealth, and how glad you feel that you are not so rich as to have to take care of such wealth and have such heavy weights upon your mind and heart. Poverty looks like virtue in the Treasury vaults, and opulence seems beggared.

Well, here the money remains till it is wanted at Washngton. We do not care to trace it in its circuit through the pockets of contractors, officials, soldiers, sailers, me-chanics, merchants, manufacturers and laborers back to the banks and the Sub-Treasury again. So that it prove the sinews of war to the government, we shall all be atisfied, and each will be proud that with his purse, if not with his sword, he has done something to save and

IMPORTANT FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC

RUMORED ENGAGEMENT NEAR EDWARDS' FERRY.

Hyarmstown, M4., August 26, 1861.

A general court martial for this division has been organized of which Colonel Biddle, of the First Pennsylvania R fles, is President, and Major Meg iten, of the Second Pennsylvania Reserve, is Judge Advocate. It is not known that any officers of high rank are to be ar

raigned.

A telegraph line from Washington to this point was completed on Saturday. Work was commenced at Tenal-leytown on Tuesday last, and run a distance of about

thirty miles in a little over five days.

The surgeon of Colonel Geary's regiment on Saturday took his sick to the general depot at Frederick. It is stated that Colonel Geary has anticipated an attack from

the rebels. The surgeon reported that he heard heavy firing near Poolesville, supposed to have been between General Stone's advanced guard and some of General Johnston's forces. A full battery and the Tammany regiment of New York started for the scene of action.

The mail messenger from Poolesville also reported having heard firing in the sume direction, and believed that a fight was going on near Edward's Ferry, but up to this present writing your coerespondent has been unable to learn any further particulars of the affair.

IMPORTANT FROM THE KANAWHA VALLEY.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF COLONEL TYLER'S

CINCINNATI, August 27, 1861. We learn from Kanawha that Colonel Tyler's forces rsville were surrounded and badly defeated b the rebels, under General Floyd, early yesterday morn-

ing. We have received no particulars yet. SERENADE TO THE HON. JOSEPH HOLT, OF

KENTUCKY.

Boston, August 27, 1861. Several thousand people gathered around the Tremon's House to night, the occasion being a serenade to Hon. Jos. Holt, of Kentucky. After some appropriate airs by the band Mr. Holt as peared on the steps of the hotel and was istroduced to the crowd by Edward Everett, who made Fome patriotic and very complimentary remarks. Mr. Holt was received with earnest enthusiasm and spoke

about fifteen minutes.

Mr. Holt said he came to Boston not only to see the city, but to revive his patriotism amid the thrilling asso ciations that clustered around the cradle of liberty. was most gratefully surprised by the cordiality of his reception, and was thankful for that recognition of fidelity to our common country, and also for the kind allusions to his native State, of fidelity to our common country, and also for the kind allusions to his native State, whose stars had been so long obscured by unfaithful public men, but which were now preparing to shine with the lostre of other days. She had assumed her present position under no impulse of passion but calmiy, and in view of all the glo on and perif surrounding the Union, she says she loves it still and wift cling to it as she has in its strength and glory. That which she so nobly declared at the ballot box, it was her duty to make good on the battle field, and what she had so well begun would be faithfully performed. Full would be the measure of his joy when he wenthome, to see Kentucky and Massachusetts on the same field of danger, robuking those traintones men that strove to make them enemies. In the recent extended tour he had newbers found the public voice faint. The flag must be videated. He nowhers heard the word 's compromise, on the interests of rebellion. So long as rebels have arms in their hands there was nothing to compromise, but the hoore and integrity of the government. Our great periferance to the day and not have arms in their hands there was nothing to compromise, but the hoore and integrity of the government. Our great periferance to the day, and not him be a surfaced by a great may, and nothing but our swords could save it. They were powerful and reckless, and not less so because they were the high to maintain a crime. Cet line and his co-conspirators fell with faces to the enemy, and so would the rebel leaders of the South. The more prompt, carnest and united we were the briefer the struggle and the less the danger. Fut we must be prepared for the worst obtained commerce, bankruptey, grass growing in the streets. Our institutions were worst obstacles to the success of our cause, but rejoiced in the late decide massares of the President to subdie this demonst of washieses. It was in vain to toil at the outmes while men were kept on board boring holes in the bottom of the ship. numps while men were kept on board boring holes in the bottom of the ship.

The address of Mr. Holt was received with the greatest

Terrible Explosion at Pittsburg Pirisming, August 27, 1861.

A box of cannon primers for General Fremont, which had been placed on Adams' Express car, exploded on its arrival at the depot, at one P. M. to-day, wounding two of the employes, McLaughlin and Maher, severely, if no fatally, and breaking the leg of another, named Bachelor. PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1861.

A despatch from Pittsburg to Mr. Eingham, of Adams.

Express Company, states that the explosion there is suppasset to have been caused by a box of perces to a primers for cannon, addressed to General J. C. Fremont, St. Louis, it occurred at the radroad depot, while calcoading the kastern car. Wm. McLaughin and John Maher, who